THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHM1): (a) to (c) The Government of India is in the process of formulating a Bill prescribing minimum standards and specifications for hospitals, nursing homes and other clinical establishments. In the draft of the proposed legislation, there is a provision for establishment of a Central Council for formulating policy and laying down norms for establishment/regulation of various clinical establishments and also for establishment of State Councils for implementation of the same.

AIDS review of epidemic

249. SHRI R.P.GOENKA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the deadly disease AIDS has penetrated deep into the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland and some other States with high population, like U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh, have also become 'highly vulnerable', causing national and international concern;

(b) if so, the details of any recent review undertaken to assess the prevalence of the epidemic in different parts of the country; and

(c) the details of short/long term steps being taken for prevention and control of the infectious disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRIMATI PANABAKA LAKSHMI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. National AIDS Control Organisation, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is conducting annual round of HIV sentinel surveillance in designated sentinel sites ail over the country. One such round was conducted during August to October, 2003. The data from ante-natal clinic sites in both urban and rural areas clearly indicates the presence of HIV prevalence in both urban and rural sites in all the 6 high prevalent States namely Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Manipur and Nagaland. However, the data also indicates that the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have not shown presence of HIV in rural ante-natal clinics sites in these States. However, because of large size of population, high migration and weak health infrastructure, 14 States including Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh have been identified

as "Highly vulnerable State". A Statement indicating State-wise HIV prevalence in various risk groups during 2003 is enclosed (See below).

(c) In order to prevent and control the spread of HIV/AIDS in India, Govt, of India has launched a comprehensive National AIDS Control Programme, currently under implementation throughout the country as a Centrally sponsored scheme under following components:—

- Preventive interventions for high-risk populations through targeted interventions adopting a multi-pronged strategy including peer counseling and behaviour change communication.
- Preventive interventions for the general population through programmes for blood safety, voluntary counseling and testing services, "Prevention of Parent to Child Transmission" (PPTCT), Information Education and Communication (IEC) and awareness building among adolescents and sensitization for the AIDS Vaccine Initiative.
- Provision of low cost care and support services by providing community care services, treatment of opportunistic infections and prevention of occupational exposure.
- Collaborative efforts to promote inter-sectoral programme activities including workplace interventions and public-private partnership.
- Build technical and managerial capacities for programme implementation through surveillance, training, monitoring and evaluation, technical resource groups, operational research and programme management.

Statement

HIV prevalence among various risk groups, State-wise: 2003.

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	HIVPrev. % FSW	HIVPrev. % MSM	HIVPrev. % IDU	HIV Prev. % STD	HIVPrev. % ANC	HIVPrev. % ANC-R
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19.4	13.2	—	19.6	1.25	—
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	—	—	—	1.20	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	4.8	1.6	—	0.40	0.00	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	—	—	—	2.27	0.25	0.00
6.	Delhi	2.0	—	14.4	7.20	0.13	0.00
7.	Goa	30.1	—	—	14.30	0.50	—
8.	Gujarat	—	—	—	4.50	0.40	0.00
9.	Haryana	—	—	—	1.20	0.25	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.48	—	—	0.80	0.00	—
11.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	0.00	1.86	0.00	0.00
12.	Jharkhand	—	—	—	0.13	0.00	0.00
13.	Karnatka	14.4	10.8	2.8	10.40	1.25	—
14.	Kerala	2.29	—	—	4.00	0.33	0.00
15.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—	1.20	0.00	0.00
16.	Maharashtra	—	—	—	10.00	1.25	0.00
17.	Mumbai	54.29	18.8	24.8	18.40	1.25	NA
18.	Manipur	12.4	29.2	24.4	13.00	1.25	—
19.	Meghalaya	—	—	—	0.40	0.00	0.00
20.	Mizoram	—	—	6.4	3.80	1.38	0.00
21.	Nagaland	4.4	—	12.9	0.90	1.25	—
22.	Orissa	—	—	—	2.40	0.00	0.00
23.	Punjab	—	—	—	1.60	0.00	—
24.	Rajasthah	—	—	—	3.70	0.13	—
25.	Sikkim	—	—	—	0.00	0.13	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	8.8	4.4	—	9.20	0.75	—
27.	Tripura	—	5.26	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	0.55	0.00	0.00
29.	Uttaranchal	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	West Bengal	6.45	—	2.70	1.45	0.50	—
31.	A & N Islands	—	—	—	1.60	0.50	—
32.	Chandigarh	1.20	—	—	1.66	0.50	0.00
33.	D & N Haveli	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
34.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	—	—	0.00
35.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	0.00	0.00	0.00
36.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	2.60	Q.13	—